

**Baldwin Hills Community Standards District (CSD)
Meeting of the Multiple Agency Coordination Committee (MACC)
Minutes: 2/11/2010**

I. MACC AGENCIES (*absent)

COUNTY OF LOSANGELES

Department of Regional Planning (DRP)

Nooshin Paidar, Land Development Coordinating Center
Larry Jaramillo, Land Development Coordinating Center
Leon Freeman, Zoning Enforcement
Iris Chi, Zoning Enforcement

Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD)

Glen Pitts, Petroleum Chemical Unit
Keith Wood, Petroleum Chemical Unit
Kenji Mayeda, Health Hazardous Materials Division, CalARP Program

Department of Public Health (DPH)

Carrie Nagy, Toxics Epidemiology Program
Cole Landowski, Environmental Hygiene
Evenor Masis, Environmental Hygiene

Department of Public Works (DPW)

Steve Burger, Land Development Division

CULVER CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT (CCFD)

Richard Gallagher, Fire Marshall

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Conservation

Martin Wells, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)
Paul Frost, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)

Department of Justice

Laurie Pearlman, Office of the Attorney General

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

Edwin Pupka, Engineering and Compliance Office

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)*

Candace Salway, PXP

II. DRAW DOWN ACCOUNT

The information and status of the Baldwin Hills CSD administrative items and enforcement account was provided to the MACC. Agencies were reminded that the account was available to all County agencies to reimburse the costs associated to implementing the ordinance. Agencies were advised to

contact Budget & Accounting Services at Regional Planning before sending an invoice for the draw down account.

III. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS UPDATE (PXP)

PXP

- 14 out of 26 plans have been approved
- 29 out of 30 required actions have been submitted and approved.
- 2 out of 8 follow up to approvals have been submitted and approved.
- Accumulated Ground Movement Baseline Study
 - 4 field days remaining before report is written
 - Completion date – 2/26/2010
 - PXP will be requesting a time extension to DOGGR and DPW due to delays from materials orders and weather
- Groundwater Monitoring wells
 - Completed and installed – 1/29/2010
 - Report to be written and commence monitoring
- Landscaping Plan
 - PXP received comments from MRS and DRP and is in the revision process
- CAN (Community Alert Notification) System
 - Installation to be completed date – September 2010
- Painting of Equipment
 - Completion date – November 2010
- Equipment Removal
 - PXP to send report to County
- Drilling
 - PXP will need to order air emissions equipment prior to drilling
- Gas Plant Audit
 - Last corrective action – 3/16/2010

IV STATUS UPDATE ON REMAINING COMPLIANCE ITEMS

DPW

- Retention Basin
 - Approved – 2/10/2010
- Tank Seismic Assessment
 - Approved – 2/2/2010
 - No retrofits required
 - Consultants addressed further questions of DPW
- Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
 - Part of submitted Master Grading Plan
 - DPW to review
 - Submittal to Regional Water Board
- Erosion Control – Pending
- Oil Field Waste Recycling Plan
 - DRP waiting for MRS comments

LACoFD

- Safety Inspection Maintenance Quality Assurance Program (SIMQAP)
 - LACoFD in review process
- Annual Emergency Response Drill
 - Next scheduled drill is November 2010

CCFD

- Participated in the November 2009 Annual Emergency Response Drill
- Provided a detailed summarization of the Department's role at the Inglewood Oil Field (See attached A) based on the questions from the CAP.

DPH

- Noise Vibration Monitoring
 - PXP and MRS noise experts to meet with DPH before submittal
 - DPH is currently in the process of recruiting a qualified acoustical engineer to conduct the required noise and vibration monitoring

SCAQMD

- Blue Sky Inspections
 - Comprehensive inspection of the facility
 - Conducted over 3 days, 4 teams of 2-3 inspectors each
 - 27,000 points or components were identified from which odor could leak. 2,800 of those were inspected and less than 1% non-compliance was found.
 - 453 active producing wells were identified and 150 were inspected. 100% compliance
 - Notices were issued for non compliance items
- Odor Minimization Plan & Fugitive Dust Control Plan
 - PXP received comments, consultant to review plans and resubmit to DRP
- Air Monitoring Plan
 - DRP approved 1/14/2010

V COMMUNITY ADVISORY PANEL REQUEST FOR MACC PRESENTATIONS

PXP Operations already scheduled to present at 2/25/2010 CAP meeting. Noting that many of the CSD requirements inter-relate, agencies concluded it would be more effective to attend the CAP as a group to answer questions. Regional Planning provided a list intended to start the discussions (See Attached B). Agency participation depends on management approval to attend the CAP meeting.

VI SEMI-ANNUAL NOTIFICATION REGARDING OMBUDSPERSON

Information for Lisa Paillet, Ombudsperson, was provided to the MACC.

VII NEXT MEETING

DRP will send reminders for the next meeting which will tentatively be in June 2010.

ATTACHMENT A: Culver City Fire Department CAP Presentation

Technological/Human Hazards

Hazardous Material Incidents

Hazardous material incidents account for less than two percent of all calls to the Fire Department but could have a large impact on the community. A major hazardous materials release is low in probability with high consequence. There are different types of hazardous materials incidents, ranging from a single engine response (for an abandoned container of motor oil), to a response requiring the Department's entire staff for a major release of hazardous materials. Additional resources are available if needed through the California Master Mutual Aid Plan, by contacting the Area "A" Coordinator, the Los Angeles City Fire Department.

Pipelines

There are underground pipelines carrying oil, gasoline and natural gas beneath Culver City. While there has been a significant event involving these pipelines in the early 1970's, risk associated with pipelines is in the low probability/high consequence category. The Department is capable of handling small pipeline incidents through current policy and additional specialized resources are available through the California Master Mutual Aid Plan.

The following hazard levels have been established for hazardous materials risk:

- High Risk: Explosion, natural gas leak inside a structure, transportation accidents involving gasoline or LPG tankers.
- Moderate Risk: Hazardous materials release.
- Low Risk: Natural gas leaks outside of a structure, residential carbon monoxide detector activation, hazardous material investigation.

Section 6: Hazardous Material and Technical Rescue Responses

Hazardous Material Incident Response

Hazardous Material incidents account for less than two percent of all calls to the Fire Department but could have the largest impact on the community. Response to these incidents vary from one engine company for an odor investigation to a full assignment (all Culver City units) plus specialized mutual aid resources for a major

release. Hazardous materials response is a complex undertaking. Successful mitigation requires a cooperative effort between multiple response and regulatory agencies. Culver City Fire Department provides first responder operational level hazardous material response which include; assessment, command, isolating the product, establishing a safe perimeter, evacuation, containment, and documentation. Specialized hazardous materials resources are available through the California Master Mutual Aid Plan for incidents requiring entry into a “hot” zone or technician level activities.

Effective Response Force – Hazardous Material

An effective response force for low, moderate, and high risk hazardous material incidents are defined below. As previously noted, an effective response force is defined as the minimum amount of staffing and equipment that must reach a specific emergency within a targeted travel time.

	Engines	Rescues	Trucks	Battalion Chief	# of personnel
Low Risk	1	0	0	0	3-4*
Moderate Risk	4**	1	2**	2**	29**
High Risk	5**	2	2**	2**	34**

*Truck company responds in place of an engine in some circumstances.

**Additional companies/specialized resources obtained utilizing mutual aid.

The minimum mutual aid request to meet the demands of a moderate and high risk incident is a “haz mat task force” which includes one haz mat squad, one truck, two engines, and one battalion chief (16 personnel).

For 90% of all hazardous materials incidents, the Hazardous Material Effective Response Force (HMERF) will arrive within 30 minutes travel time. The HMERF is capable of providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities in order to mitigate a hazardous material incident.

Evaluating Hazardous Material and Technical Rescue Capability

Unlike fire and EMS responses there is no nationally recognized time benchmark for hazardous material and technical rescue incidents. Culver City Fire Department resources are situated to ensure that the first due unit arrives in less than 5 minutes 90% of the time. The first due unit has the capability to conduct an assessment of the situation, assume command, take initial actions, and order more resources if needed. An effective response force, determined by task analysis, has been defined for each type of response.

Location of Resources

Station	Unit	Apparatus	Minimum On-Duty Staffing
Station One	Engine 1	Engine	3
	Rescue 1	ALS Ambulance	2
	Battalion 1	Command Vehicle	1
	Engine 4	Engine	Reserve Unit
	Engine 5	Engine	Reserve Unit
	Engine 6	Engine	Reserve Unit
	Truck 1	Truck	Reserve Unit
	Battalion 2	Command Vehicle	Reserve Unit
	Utility 1	Flatbed truck	Cross staffed
Station Two	Engine 2	Engine	3
	Truck 2	Truck	4
	Rescue 2	ALS Ambulance	Reserve Unit
Station Three	Engine 3	Engine	3
	Rescue 3	ALS Ambulance	2
Total Minimum Staffing			18

Note: A new Fire Station 3 facility is currently under construction and due to be completed in the near future. The new facility is located on Bristol Parkway approximately ½ mile from the existing station. An analysis of travel distances from the new station site indicates that there will be no increase in travel time. Some district boundaries will be modified slightly to maintain an equally distributed workload.

Deployment Configuration (Alarm Assignments)

Alarm assignments are defined in Article 302.03 of the Fire Department Rules & Regulations and outline the existing deployment of resources for all incidents as follows.

Single Company Alarm (1 Engine – 3 personnel)

- Auto accident requiring clean-up of debris
- Natural gas leaks outside building
- Smoke investigation outside building
- Power lines down - hot wires
- Power pole fire

- Mail box fire
- Fires reported out - investigation
- Lock-out - emergency situation only
- Bomb threats - Code 2 engine company
- Residential smoke/CO detector-no visible sign of smoke
- Hazardous materials investigation

Rescue Alarm Assignment (1 Engine, 1 Rescue – 5 personnel)

- All calls for illness or injury, including routine traffic accidents.

Two Unit Alarm Assignment (1 Engine, 1 Rescue or Truck – 5-7 personnel)

- Trash or rubbish fire
- Automobile fire

Three Unit Assignment (1 Engine, 1 Truck, 1 BC – 8 personnel)

- Automatic fire alarms
- Water flow alarms

First Alarm Assignment (2 Engines, 1 Rescue, 1 Truck, 1 BC – 13 personnel)

- Rescue, trapped person(s)
- Cave-in
- Excavation, person(s) trapped
- Person(s) trapped, elevated position
- Grass or brush fire
- Electrical fire or electrical short in building (TV, washing machine, etc.)
- Vehicle into a house
- Traffic accident with entrapment
- Hazardous materials incident

Full Alarm Assignment (3 Engines, 2 Rescues, 1 Truck, 1 BC – 18 personnel)

- Reported structure fires
- Fire in/under/around structure

- Fire near or endangering structure
- Auto fire in or near structure
- Natural gas leak in building
- Smell of smoke in a structure
- Rubbish, brush or grass fire near building
- Serious freeway emergencies: examples:
 - Multiple Victim Incidents (MVI)
 - Accident involving vehicle transporting flammable liquids/chemicals
 - Liquid propane gas spill or leak
- Gasoline leak from tank truck
- Aircraft crash
- Swift Water response
- Explosion

ATTACHMENT B: QUESTIONS FOR REGULATORY AGENCIES - Draft 2/1/10

(Questions were solicited from the CAP and area residents to provide a starting point for discussions. Some questions are repeated and multiple agencies may be able to respond to each question.)

Division of Oil Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR):

1. How is subsurface geology considered when issuing permits to drill oil wells?
2. Is there a map of faults and fissures available for the Inglewood Oil Field?
3. Is there an inventory of bottom-hole locations for areas outside the CSD boundary?
4. What happens when an oil well is drilled through a fault?
5. Does drilling through a fault present any more danger than not drilling through a fault?
6. Are the conditions in the Baldwin Hills similar to those that led to the Ross fire in the 80's?
7. Where is the biggest danger of gas or fumes migrating to the surface?
8. Could data on ground movement from before and after the period when information was not gathered be interpreted to inform that period.

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB):

1. Is groundwater in danger of being polluted by drilling/injection activities?

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD):

1. What are the main causes of odors in the Baldwin Hills Area?

Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD):

1. What resources are in the area in the event of an emergency?

Culver City Fire Department (CCFD):

1. What resources are in the area in the event of an emergency?

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW):

1. What is the monthly potable water consumption?
2. What are the sources of the water used on site?
3. What opportunities are available to use recycled water?
4. What is in the water that gets injected into the ground?
5. Is groundwater in danger of being polluted by drilling/injection activities?
6. Could injection water show up as standing water at the surface?
7. Is there danger from water used in drilling welling up and causing landslides or structural damage?
8. How many reports of subsidence have been received by the DPW?
9. Could data on ground movement from before and after the period when information was not gathered be interpreted to inform that period.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH):

1. Who is conducting the Noise and Vibration Monitoring?
2. When will it be conducted and is there a regular schedule?
3. Where will measurements be taken?
4. What are the allowable thresholds for Noise and Vibration monitoring?

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (DRP):

1. Why have the Implementation Guidelines not been a top priority?

2. Without the implementation guidelines, how can DRP effectively and accurately review plans or applications?
3. Who is ensuring compliance with the CSD?
4. What is the priority in terms of plan review?

PXP Operations:

1. What happens when an electrical shutdown occurs on the field?
2. Do gas pipelines run through the park?
3. What safety measures and procedures are in place with regard to natural gas? (ie: use of odorants)
4. What is the monthly potable water consumption?
5. What are the sources of the water used on site?
6. What opportunities are available to use recycled water?